The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Senator Sherman's Specie Payment Bill.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

General Butler and Senator Harlan Examined.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSESSORS.

The Arkansas and Louisiana Investigations Closed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1873.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators will hold another caucus to-morrow morning, for the purpose of considering the report of the committee of those appointed at the last caucus to arrange the order of business of this session.

CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT.

The Credit Mobilier Committee, Hon. Jeremiah W. Wilson, of Indiana, chairman, expect to get their report before Congress on Saturday next, or the Monday following.

END OF THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, issued an order to-day, discharging the Arkansas witnesses brought here by Senator Rice. This order terminates the Arkansas investigation.

SUBSIDY RAILROAD INTEREST.

The House Appropriation Committee are still considering the subsidy railroad interest question.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSESSORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is having printed his new and prepared instructions to assessors and assistant assessors as to their final duties under the internal revenue law, approved December 24, 1872.

This law requires the officers to close up and transfer their duties to the collectors and deputies by July 1, 1873.

The annual tax list will be dispensed with the present year, as the recent act provides that the special taxes accruing after April 30, 1873, shall be paid by stamps.

Assessors will require the assessment of all taxes accruing to April 20, 1873, to be completed, and the lists therefore placed in the hands of the collectors on or before the 20th of May, 1873; and upon the date of the delivery of the lists containing the assessment for the month of April, as above, they will transfer the books, papers, and other property in accordance with the provisions of the said act. These must be boxed up and transmitted to the commissioner.

On the day the assessor completes the delivery to the collector of the April list, which must not be later than the 20th day of May, he will send by express to the commissioner the books, papers, &c., properly marked for that office; and will, at the same time, deliver to the collector the property to be transferred to that officer; whereupon the collector will sign receipts upon the triplicate schedules of the property transferred to him, returning two of them to the assessor, who will enclose one of them, with the duplicate schedules, with a letter of transmittal, and send them to the office of the commissioner.

After date of the signing of said receipts by the collector and the delivery of said property, as above provided, the offices of assessor and assistant assessor will cease to exist.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Fung Wing, one of the Chinese nobility who is in this country in the interest of the advancement of education in China, went before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, yesterday, and made an elaborate argument in behalf of the bill proposing to use the Chinese indemnity fund in establishing American colleges in China.

SHERMAN'S SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

The motion to reconsider Senator Sherman's bill for the resumption of specie payment will be called up by him the latter part of this week. The committee appointed by the caucus Monday last met shortly afterwards, and among the bills which they agreed to recommend for action upon this session was this bill of Mr. Sherman's. The friends of the bill have canvassed the Senate, and claim to have a majority in its favor. As it lacked but two votes to declare its passage about ten days ago, this may prove correct.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will be called for reports on the 19th inst. The most important matters which they have favorably agreed upon for passage is the bill providing for the erection of stone head-boards over the graves of soldiers in all the National Cemeteries in the United States. By contract it is thought these can be furnished at about $2.50 each, and the entire cost of the work will be about a million dollars. Another matter which the committee hope to have perfected will be that of fixing the standard of staff officers in the army, first declaring what the number shall be, and then allowing promotions from regular ranks, instead of filling vacancies in the staff through political influence.

DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met this forenoon, as was announced. Senators Conkling and Patterson could not attend until to-morrow. Senator Logan appeared and said he had nothing to add to his testimony already given before the House Committee, or in reference to the testimony of Ames.

Mr. Harlan had nothing to offer unless he was first asked to make a statement. The question was then raised whether Harlan should be sworn. It was decided in the affirmative, whereupon Harlan detailed the whole transaction.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Harlan's sworn statement:

In the spring of 1865 Durant asked me if we needed any funds for the election in Iowa, and inquired if I felt any interest in the result. I replied that I did; he responded: "If you need any help I desire to extend some." After that he (Durant) was reminded of the subject, either by myself or my friends, and a contribution came from him. I have a distinct remembrance of but one check.

In the spring of 1868, after I came to the Senate, Alley asked me if the Union Pacific Railroad had made any advance of money for election purposes in Iowa. I told him I thought not. He said they were attempting to settle the accounts of Doane, and that he (Durant) had brought in a large bill, saying that part of it was for expenses incurred for election purposes, and named an election in New York, another in New Jersey, one in one of the New England States, and in Iowa. I observed to him that so far as Iowa was concerned, Durant had made an advance for the election there, but not out of the funds of the company. If he had made it out of the company's funds, then I should feel it my duty to have the amount restored. I called on Ames, and reiterated what I had said to Alley, saying if Durant had advanced the funds of the company to secure my election I felt it my duty to restore it, and had with me my written obligation to do so. He observed that he did not believe Durant had advanced the money, but that his statement was made up, and was all a lie. Afterwards I met Ames, and the subject was again alluded to. I made inquiry again whether he had learned anything about that, and he said he had not found anything on the books of the company showing it was paid. After that I saw in the Dubuque *Herald* a statement that it was averred by a distinguished ex-Senator that the Union Pacific Railroad had advanced $10,000 to secure the election of Harlan over Kirkwood in 1866, and that the check was on file among the papers of the company. I clipped out the article and wrote a note to Durant, enclosing the newspaper article to him, and asked him to state what the facts were. He gave me a statement in harmony with his testimony. He said in that letter that nothing had been advanced by the Union Pacific Railroad.

[Witness here produced the letter.]

I afterwards saw Durant and told him I had promised Ames I would restore any money to the company if it had been used to aid in my election. He said it was his private funds, for account was made of it to the company.

Witness further testified that he was not a member of Congress when the money was given. He went out of the Senate on the 4th of March, 1865, and went into the Interior Department in May following.

Senator Logan was re-called. He invited the most critical and searching examination, and was perfectly willing to answer all questions. Only if any more charges were to be made he wanted to hear them before testifying.

The Committee agreed with Logan, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Wilson Committee met this morning. Oakes Ames was recalled. General Slocum suggested that Governor Dix and Messrs. Barlow and Cisco be summoned. The chairman remarked that he had already caused Cisco to be summoned. The committee requested Slocum and Swann to inquire and report at their earliest convenience what laws exist on the subject as to the summoning of the Governor of a State to appear before investigating committees. Ames testified that he had heard of a letter written by Dix demanding $50,000 from the company, prepared by his son-in-law; he understood the company paid money to get rid of the claim or the threat; witness was not a director at that time, but obtained his information from the directors; witness was the largest stockholder, and of course must have known of the payment; the statement from Dix was not worth more than twenty per cent.; there was no sale for it at the time.

General Butler was sworn, and stated that he was engaged by Alley as counsel for the Union Pacific Company in 1868 relative to arranging the Ames contract, and spent some time on the matter. He charged five thousand dollars for services, and one thousand for expenses, which were paid. James Fisk sent him $5,000 by a messenger to act as counsel for him against the company, but he sent it back to Fisk, telling him he could not become his counsel unless the road released him, which Ames declined to do. He (Butler) recommended Carpenter to Ames as an eminent lawyer, fit to become the counsel for the company. He (Butler) never received any other money from the road, and should do just so again, how and where he pleased, all the world to the contrary notwithstanding.

L. Franchot, agent of the company at Washington, gave some unimportant testimony.

After a short examination of A. J. Poppleton, attorney for the Pacific Company, at Omaha, who testified that no money was given him to influence the election of Congressmen, the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The last open session of the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the investigation of Louisiana affairs was held this morning. Governor Warmoth made a statement in the nature of sworn testimony, concerning the appointment and removal of various gentlemen who have figured as Secretaries of State in Louisiana during the past year. Warmoth also gave a detailed account of the organization and action of the returning board. He also cited the law to sustain his acts, and said that the Kellogg Legislature abolished the seventh and eighth district courts to get rid of judges who had just been elected by twelve thousand majority, and that Pinchback approved the act.

McMullen said he had examined the Lynch board returns and found they were only signed by one U. S. Supervisor for the entire list of the polls in a parish, that the returns of United States Supervisors are in many cases mere statements of votes cast for Republican candidates only, and that the affidavits from parishes where frauds were alleged did not state that the parties were prevented from voting on account of race, color, &c.

Ray submitted certain returns, wherein it was evident that the signatures of the Commissioners of election were forgeries.

Mr. Morton then announced that the examination of witnesses was closed.

REPORT ON THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will submit their report relative to the election of Caldwell to-morrow. It is believed the committee will say in effect that the evidence adduced is not sufficient to sustain the charge that the Senator procured his election by corrupt means, but that it has been proved that practices were resorted to which the Committee cannot approve. It is understood the report be unanimous.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister, Polo, says that it does not seem to him that Spain will retrograde to despotism, and that no change in the Government will not affect the status of Cuba. He considers Amadeus honest and liberal. At the State Department it is doubted if success will follow in case Rivero is to be the first President, although his qualifications are conceded.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle Atlantic States, an i westward to Illinois and Wisconsin, cloudy weather and winds veering to southerly.

The Constitutional Convention.

Suffrage, Election and Representation—First Section, as Amended by Mr. J. W. F. White, Adopted—Gov. Geary's Funeral—Election of Local Officers—Court Notices—Convention Proceedings for Newspapers—Reports and Petitions.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1873.

REPORTS AND PETITIONS.

Reports of Prothonotaries from several counties were received and referred.

Petitions from working men in Luzerne were presented by Mr. Wright, asking for a prohibitory clause in the new Constitution, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Also, one by Mr. Darlington having reference to the same subject, from citizens of West Chester.

PURDEN'S DIGEST.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution that five copies of the new edition of Purden's Digest be purchased for the use of the Convention, and not to be removed from the Hall.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. White offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be instructed to confer with the Post Office Department at Washington, in reference to arranging for supplying the newspapers of this State with the journal and debates of this Convention at the same rates of postage charged on Legislative documents, which was adopted.

COURT NOTICES.

By Mr. Patton, a resolution relative to the publication of court, county and borough notices in the newspapers of the respective counties in which they are issued.

EX-GOVERNOR GEARY'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Landis offered a resolution that a Committee of six members of this Convention be appointed to attend the funeral of the late ex-Governor Geary, at Harrisburg, to-morrow, February 13th, inst., which was agreed to.

ELECTING LOCAL OFFICERS.

By Mr. T. H. B. Patterson, that no person shall be eligible to the office of Mayor, Burgess, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, within this Commonwealth, until he shall have passed an examination before a committee of three competent citizens, appointed annually by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and received his certificate that he is legally competent to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence (Washington) in the chair, on the first section of the report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

Mr. Dallas resumed his remarks in opposition to the section.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Gibson, McAllister and others, when a vote was taken on Mr. Niles' amendment to he amendment of Mr. Dallas, which was lost. The vote on Mr. Dallas' amendment was then taken, and it was defeated.

Mr. McAllister moved to amend by striking out the words "naturalized citizen" and insert "person," which was agreed to.

Mr. J. W. F. White offered the following as a substitute for the section, which was agreed to by a large majority: That every person possessing the following qualifications shall be an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections, viz:

1. A male person 21 years of age.

2. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

3. He shall have resided in the State one year, or, if he had previously been a qualified elector, removed therefrom and returned, six months immediately preceding the election.

4. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the election.

5. If twenty-two years, or upwards, shall have paid, within two years State or county tax, which had been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

After discussing the right of paupers to vote, the Committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1873.

MURDER CASES.

At Westfarms, near Harlem, yesterday, the Coroner's examination resulted in holding James Evans on a charge of kicking his wife to death on Tuesday evening.

John Darris, the murderer of Theodore Donellon, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Hudson county, New Jersey.

Inquiry by the Coroner into the case of Graham, at Little Neck, Long Island, resulted in causing the arrest of a half brother of the deceased, and a near friend, on suspicion.

RIGHTS OF COLORED CITIZENS.

At a meeting of colored citizens last evening, action was taken toward securing the passage of a bill introduced into the Legislature giving to colored men the privileges and rights in this State which were secured by Sumner's civil rights bill. Several made remarks in favor of Cuban independence.

GOLD SALES.

The bids for Government gold to-day amounted to $8,000,000 at 113 50-100@114 13-100. One bids was for $1,000,000 at 114 12½-100. The Government sold $1,500,000 at 114 06-100@114 13-100.

INDICTMENT AGAINST PICKPOCKETS.

It is proposed to frame indictments against pickpockets for grand larceny in the night time, instead of grand larceny simply, and in this way imprisonment for ten years may be imposed instead of five years.

THE ERIE THIRD RAIL.

The Erie officials say that the laying of the third rail will commence in the spring, and that it is probable that a sum greater than the ten millions already raised would be necessary for the undertaking.

RAILWAY BONDS STOLEN.

Yesterday two hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway were stolen from the office of the company in this city.

Meeting of Committees on the Centennial Anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—At a meeting of the Chairmen of the Trades Occupations of the Centennial Anniversary yesterday a report of the subscriptions to the stock was read, which showed large receipts. A letter was read from J. Edgar Thomson announcing that the Railroad Committee would raise at least $500,000. A grand mass meeting will be held on Washington's birthday in aid of the cause.

—The President has granted an unconditional pardon to Seth Johnson, who was sentenced to pay a fine of forty thousand dollars for embezzlement from the United States Treasury.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Restoring Pensions to Rebels—The Term of the Naval Academy to be Six Years—Appropriations for New War Vessels—The Sutro Tunnel Considered—A Resolution Offered to Congratulate Spain.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1873.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition of prominent citizens of Iowa for the passage of the soldiers' homestead bill.

Mr. SHERMAN presented seven petitions in favor of the bounty land bill.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely to granting pensions to soldiers in the war of 1812 who served less than sixty days.

EXTENDING THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill introduced by Mr. Chandler, two days ago, to introduce the International code of signals in the merchant service of the United States.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the Senate bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Washington city through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, with a branch road from any point on the main line in Indiana to Chicago, extending to the company for these purposes all the powers enumerated in its charter from the State of Virginia.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Postroads, reported without amendment a bill for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, and articles for immoral use. It provides penalties, fines and imprisonment for selling or advertising indecent books, pictures or articles of medicine for immoral use, and forbids the importation o articles except drugs in bulk, and likewise their conveyance in the mails or depositing them in or taking them from any postoffice.

INVESTIGATION EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, a resolution was adopted appropriating $8,000 to pay the expenses of the committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the late Senatorial election in Kansas.

LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill to establish a board of local inspectors of steam vessels for the customs districts of Milwaukie, consisting of inspector of boilers and inspector of hulls.

RAILROADS IN TERRITORIES.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill prohibiting the several territories of the Union from giving or loaning their credit to railroad companies.

RESTORING PENSIONS TO REBELS.

Mr. FRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the House bill restoring to the pension rolls the names of all persons hitherto pensioned for services in the war of 1812, and dropped therefrom on account of sympathy with the late rebellion. The bill also repeals the law which authorizes such pensioners to be dropped.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, increasing the amount for surveys in the Pacific from $70,000 to $70,000, was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating $150,000 to purchase the right to manufacture and use the best self-propelling torpedo boats, was opposed by Mr. STEVENSON.

Messrs. STOCKTON, SPRAGUE, NYE and ANTHONY advocated the appropriation, and the latter said he hardly liked to state all the reasons why he thought it desirable that our defences should be strengthened.

Mr. CASSERLY opposed the amendment. He moved to amend the paragraph so as to authorize the use of the money for either the torpedo boats or the best self-propelling submerged torpedo. The amendment was agreed to.

The appropriation was then agreed to.

The amendment providing that after the 30th of June next the term of classes in the Naval Academy at Annapolis shall be six years was agreed to. It applies to the class entering in 1873.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment appropriating $3,200,000 for the construction of eight steam vessels of war. Adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE ARKANSAS.

On motion of MR. SAWYER, of the Committee on Commerce, a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Arkansas at Van Buren.

NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF HIS ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a committee was appointed to notify the President and Vice President-elect of their election. Messrs. Dawes and Rock were appointed.

PUBLISHING DEBATES.

Mr. BEATTY, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of giving the reporting and publishing of the debates of Congress to W. J. Murtagh, of the Washington *Republican*.

MINING.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of reports of the Committee on Mines.

Mr. WALDRON reported the Senate bill in relation to mineral lands, which was passed.

Mr. BANKS reported the bill to aid in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel from the proceeds of sales of mineral lands, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill provides for a loan of two million dollars to the Sutro Tunnel Company, on the condition that the company spend an equal amount and give a first mortgage upon the tunnel.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

REPUBLICAN SPAIN.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer and have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the House hails with satisfaction the progress of republican institutions in Europe, and tenders to the people of Spain its sympathy and good wishes in any effort they may make to establish through the Spanish dominions a republican form of government, which it shall secure to all men, equality of political, religious and social rights, and full protection of life, liberty and property.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said this is too important a resolution to pass without debate.

The resolution was not received.

CHANGING THE HOUR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House shall meet at 11 A. M.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COMMERCE.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to provide for the creation of a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, and proceeded to address the House in support of it.

After debate, the House, on motion of Mr. MORGAN, laid the bill on the table—yeas 99, nays 85.

The House then adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATTI, O., February 13.—River twenty-five feet six inches; falling. Arrived—Louisville and Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Andes, Wheeling; E. H. Durfee, Pittsburgh. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; James D. Parker, Memphis; E. H. Durfee, St. Louis. A *Gazette* special reports twenty feet in the Kanawha at Charleston, and rising one foot per hour. Weather cloudy; thermometer twenty-seven at dark.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—Cloudy; a light fall of snow to-day; river rising rapidly. Arrived—Anna, last night, Geneva; the afternoon, Cincinnati. Departed—Chas. Bodmann, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—No arrivals. Departed—Sam J. Hale and barges, Cincinnati, fear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, February 13.—Down—W. J. Lewis, C. B. Church, Northwestern, and Pargoud. River falling. Clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Arrived—City o Alton and Atlantic, New Orleans. Departed—Glencove, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Desmet, Red River. River falling slowly. Cloudy and cold.

CAIRO, February 13.—Arrived—Alice, Memphis, 1 P. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis, 2; Fannie Lewis, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Alice, St. Louis, 2 P. M. River risen 28 inches. Clear; mercury thirty-four.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—River falling; 10 feet 6 inches in canal; 8 feet 6 inches in chute. Cloudy and damp. Business good. Arrived—Thomas Sherlock and Henry Probasco, Cincinnati. Departed—Thomas Sherlock, Falls; J. Sharp McDonald, with 325,000 bushels of coal, New Orleans; Henry Probasco, Falls, Memphis; Peytona and barges, Cincinnati. The Shannon is expected from New Orleans to night. The Sherlock will take down the hull of the old Groesbeck, loaded with hay. The board of underwriters have advanced the rate 50 per cent. on all cargoes on steamers towing barges, except regular tow Packs, and except in low water when barges are used for lightening.

LITTLE ROCK, February 13.—River rising fast; now 17 feet by the gauge. Departed—Utah, New Orleans; Mary Boyd, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 13.—Cloudy and cold. River rising again this evening. Mercury 24 to 33. Up—Fayette, 6 A. M.; John Kilgour, 10:30; N. J. Bigley, 11. Down—Bowling Green, 1 P. M.; Morning Star, 4; Mary Ament, 5—all with good trips.

NASHVILLE, February 13.—River rising; ten feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy. Arrived—Ada Heilman, Evansville; T. P. Gray, Cairo. Departed—John S. Bransford and Burkesville, Upper Cumberland.

The St. Croix Land Grant.

MILWAUKEE, February 12.—The Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association of Milwaukee, in joint session, to day decided in favor of the claims of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to the St. Croix land grant, in preference to the North Wisconsin Railroad.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Geary's Remains Viewed by Twelve Thousand People.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIES YESTERDAY.

At the Church, on the Streets and at the Cemetery.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 13, 1873.

The remains of ex Governor Geary remained in the hall of the House of Representatives last night until nine o'clock, when they were removed to his residence. From half-past three until nine, there was a constant stream of people passing through the hall, with the exception of the interval between six and seven, when it slackened off. It is computed by those who kept count that between eleven and twelve thousand persons viewed the remains. They represented every condition of life, rich and poor, old and young, black and white.

IN THE CHURCH.

There was a heavy fall of snow last night, but this morning the weather cleared off and the day promised well for the out-door ceremonies. A large number of visitors arrived in Harrisburg by the night and morning trains, including delegations of Knights Templars and detachments of the National Guard. The Legislature met at ten o'clock, when the Joint Committee and pall bearers left the capitol to escort the remains to the First Presbyterian church, in Market square. After their return, at a quarter to eleven, the Legislative bodies, headed by their respective presiding officers, marched to the church, and were seated on one side, leaving the middle row of seats, fronting the altar, for the family, relatives and friends of the deceased. The Knights Templars and citizens had seats in the rear of the church. A military guard on the outside of the building kept back the crowd, and enabled the programme of arrangements to be easily and orderly carried out.

The floral decorations in the church, about the chancel, were exquisitely beautiful, comprising a grand display of lilies, japonicas and camellias arranged in the form of crosses, anchors stars and hearts. On the left of the pulpit was a broken column of white japonicas and a sword of lilies, and on the right a floral combination of an anchor, heart and cross surmounted by a crown. From the reading desk a black cloth was suspended, above the casket, on which was inscribed the words "PEACEFULLY REST," encircling the eight "O."

After the family and relatives of the ex-Governor had been seated, the services commenced with the singing of the dirge "Lay him Low," by Miss Briggs, with the organ accompaniment. It was rendered with beautiful effect. The dirge was written by George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, and dedicated to Mrs. General Kearney, of New Jersey, whose husband was killed at Chantilly, in Pope's disastrous campaign. It is as follows:

LAY HIM LOW.

Close his eyes; his work is done;
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon, or set of sun,
Hand of man, or love of woman.
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon or set of sun?
Lay him low! Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watching eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him;
Mortal love weeps idly by:
God alone has power to aid him.
Trust him to the hand that made him;
Mortal love weeps idly by.
Lay him low! Lay him low!

The invocation by Rev Mr. Robinson followed, after which Rev. W. J. Stevenson read the ninety-first Psalm.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. ROBINSON.

Rev. T. H. Robinson, pastor of the church, of which the late ex-Governor and his wife were members, delivered an interesting address, lasting about twenty minutes, which was listened to with the most profound attention by the large audience crowding the edifice. Commencing by a reference to the painful duty of these last rites, Mr. Robinson gave an interesting sketch of the ex-Governor's youth and manhood, his early striving and the success which crowned it. He said Governor Geary—both by paternal and maternal descent—was of that intelligent, resolute and energetic Scotch-Irish race which has furnished to the American Union several of its Presidents, to our own Commonwealth six or more of its Governors and a majority of the men who have composed the Supreme and other courts of the State. In all stations under the national and the State Governments, the men of this hardy race have been prominent, patriotic and faithful, wise in council, inflexible in diligent, faithful duty, and when called to face a public enemy in arms, there have been none of their countrymen more brave, fearless and intrepid than they.

Following this came the sketch of the ex-Governor's life, from the humble log cottage, the scene of his early toils, until his death, fresh from the discharge of the highest duties in the State. The analysis of the character of the deceased by his pastor and friend was the most interesting part of the discourse, and is substantially as follows:

Gov. Geary was still a youth, having scarcely passed out of his minority, when he took upon himself the burdens of an active and disciplined manhood. He died in the prime of a vigorous life, with a stalwart, robust frame that seemed to be fitted for the labors of a full quarter of a century to come, and yet for over thirty years he had been a man among men. It is no slight evidence that there were in him powers and some high order of merit worthy of note, that while he was a young man, and through all his subsequent life, he should win his way to so many places of trust and influence. It was not due to genius, nor to transcendent abilities or brilliant qualities of character. That Divine Providence who portions to each man his endowment, gives brilliant genius to but few—confers transcendent qualities on but one among many.

"The qualities which most prominently characterized the deceased, were many of them those which belonged to the ancestry from whence he sprang, and were developed by the circumstances of his early life. The rough services of military life, the somewhat turbulent and border character of his earlier experiences in California and Kansas all tended to make him yet more and more self reliant, confident of his own powers, willing to bear individual responsibilities and equal dangers, inflexible in the discharge of duty, proud and sensitive to his own honors and character.

"Then as a man of great energy and extraordinary capacity for labor, deeming it well-nigh impossible that any toils could exhaust him. He was a man of will and positiveness. Frank, open, direct and manly, he showed no purpose to outspoken and direct speeches. He was ambitious of honorable success and of power fairly won. It may also be truly claimed for him that he was a patriot, a sincere lover of his native State and of the whole country. It was no common desolation of the heart that to the last moved him whenever he referred to a favorite son—a youth of high promise, who accompanied him in his campaigns and fell at his side.

"His voice quivered and the eye suffused again with tears as often as he recounted the deeds and the manly character of his brave boy, who had given himself so early to God and his country. He was ambitious, too, to maintain a character in private and in public life that should be unsullied in its integrity, and that should be beyond all impeachment for the purity of its motives. We have reached, unfortunately, an age when no public man may hope to be exempt from the merciless license of tongue and pen. Let him but the more see to it, that he approve himself to his own conscience and his God.

"I should also be said to the honor of the late Governor, that he was, both by precept and example, a most consistent and unflinching advocate of the principles of temperance. No pressure of temptations in army life, none of social and public life, ever availed to draw him a hair's breadth from his high and consistent devotion to the spirit and the principles of the temperance reformation, and in his position as Chief Executive of the State, he set an example worthy of imitation in all the homes of the Commonwealth.

"To these noble qualities Governor Geary added private virtues. He was an affectionate son, a devoted husband, and indulgent and loving father, combining with the strictness of a firm and religious discipline in his home, tender manliness that made his home life a peculiar attraction to him. He was a kind and generous friend. If to be all these, prudent in counsel, upright in judgment, faithful in trust, patriotic and pure in motive, if to be sincere in friendship, affectionate in domestic ties, generous and kind, furnish a claim on our regard and our remembrances, we may lament his death and cherish his memory.

"I but will further add, what all will regard as the crowning excellence in the life and character of our late Governor, that, though death met him so suddenly it met one who cherished the hopes and the faith of a Christian. He had enjoyed in early life the blessings of a christian parentage and of careful religious training. The Bible, with the chatechisms and the confessions of faith in the church of which he subsequently became a member, where the books of his childhood. From his youth he had the most profound reverence for the Christian religion, holding at all times the firm conviction of the truth of the mission of Jesus Christ.

"It was, indeed, only after he had entered upon his first term as the Governor of the Commonwealth that he made an open profession of the religion of the Savior, but it was carrying out a secret purpose which had been cherished for years. He acknowledged the will and word of God as the supreme law of his conscience and his life. He confessed and avowed an unshaken reliance upon the crucified Son of God as his only and Almighty Saviour. He rejoiced while living in the evidence of his acceptance with God, and in the hope of that immortality, which the Gospel holds out to every true and humble believer. And though the last great change met him instantaneously, we trust that he died with that Christian hope and spirit in him that gives to our humanity, both in life and in death, its proper dignity."

The preacher concluded his address by drawing from the sad event the lesson naturally suggested by the suddenness of the affliction that has fallen upon the family and friends of the deceased, as well as the great body of his fellow-citizens. Rev. William H. Snyder, chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the concluding prayer, making touching allusion to the bereaved family. The familiar and beautiful hymn, "I would not live alway," was then given with beautiful effect by Miss Page and Miss Briggs, accompanied by the organ.

At the conclusion of the religious services, the Sir Knights deputied to act as pall bearers conveyed the remains to the hearse, the bands playing a dirge and the military presenting arms.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.

The procession then formed in the manner indicated by the Chief Marshal in his published order. First came ten companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard, under the command of General Thomas J. Jordan. The staff of the deceased in the late war followed. Then an association of the 28th and 147th regiments Pennsylvania volunteers, and Knap's battery, under command of General Tyndale. The hearse, under the escort of Pilgrim Commandery Knights Templars, with commanderies from York, Lebanon, Greensburg, Scranton and Columbia followed. This part of the display was very fine and attracted much attention. The hearse was draped with the flag of the Second Pennsylvania regiment in the Mexican war, and drawn by four black horses. After the Templars, came the family and relatives of the deceased. Ex-Governor Bigler and family, Governor Hartranft and lady, the heads of departments, the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, a Committee from the Constitutional Convention, and the two branches of the Legislature followed. Then the judiciary, the city authorities of Harrisburg and various civic associations. The display was very fine, and the solemn guns sounding. The sun shone brightly, and the air was keen and bracing; the stores and places of business were all closed, and many of the prominent buildings draped in mourning. The side-walks were crowded with people, as well as the windows of houses on the line of the procession. Arrived at the grave the beautiful ritual of the Brethren of the Mystic Tie was gone through, and the grave closed over all that is mortal of John W. Geary. A salute was fired over the grave by a military company. Throughout, the proceedings were in good taste, touching, solemn and impressive. The bearing of the people showed a general appreciation of what was due to the occasion, and evinced a sincere respect for the memory of the ex-Governor.

ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE.

BILLS READ.

By Mr. BUTAN: An act to compel railroad companies to finish their roads; also a supplement to the penal laws; also to repeal the law relating to laying out a State road in Beaver county.

By Mr. GRAHAM: An act to incorporate the Central Market Company of Allegheny; an act to incorporate the Iron City Mutual Insurance Company; to incorporate the Knox Farm Land Improvement Company; also changing the time of holding the election in Ravenna; also to amend the charter of the East Liberty and Penn Township Plank Road Company; also an act to make the managers of the Allegheny County Work House elective by the people.

By Mr. PLATFORD: An act relating to absentees; also to incorporate the Belle Vernon Printing Association.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: An act for inspector of steam boilers for Allegheny county.

FISH BILL.

Mr. PETRIKIN offered a resolution for a committee of five to report a fish bill.

BILLS PASSED.

An act relating to the Allegheny county sinking fund.

An act relating to the Surveyor and Civil Engineer of Allegheny county.

HOUSE.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the House met pursuant to adjournment, and took up the private calendar. The following western bills were passed:

No. 195. An act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine from running at large in Pine Grove township, Warren county.

No. 198. An act to authorize the School Directors of Emlenton, Venango county, to borrow money, issue bonds and levy tax.

No. 200. An act to legalize the assessment made by the School Directors of Manor township, Armstrong county, to pay costs in certain cases.

No. 201. Supplement to an act authorizing the School Directors of Pleasantville, Venango county, to borrow money.

No. 202. An act to repeal an act to regulate the election of School Directors in the sub-district in the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 204. Supplement to an act to incorporate the Arsenal Bank of the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 205. An act conferring additional privileges on the Johnstown Savings Bank.

No. 206. An act to incorporate the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

No. 211. An act extending the charter of the Bair Iron and Coal Company.

No. 214. An act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Rossiton, in Armstrong county.

Senate. No. 66. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Bridge Company.

Senate. No. 76. An act to incorporate the Venango Bridge Company at Oil City.

No. 226. An act relating to road and bridge viewers in Cambria county.

No. 230. An act to annul the marriage contract between Jackson Walter and Lucy A., his wife.

No. 231. An act to annul the marriage contract between Edmund J. O'Neil and Margaret O'Neil, his wife.

No. 232. An act to annul the marriage contract between Lillie S. Evans and Charles H. Evans.

No. 234. An act to change the name of Bonny Run in the county of Bedford to that of Everette.

No. 235. An act to incorporate the Edinboro Savings Bank in the county of Erie.

No. 238. An act to legalize provision heretofore made in mortgages of married women in the county of Washington.

Senate. No. 47. An act to authorize the holding of special courts in Fayette county.

No. 242. An act to repeal "an act" for the better and more impartial election of persons to serve as jurors in this commonwealth, so far as relates to the county of Allegheny.

No. 245. An act to cure the mistake of misnomers in Sheriff's deeds in the county of Washington.

Senate. No. 246. An act for the relief of William Kelly, a soldier of the war of 1812.

No. 247. Supplement to an act grauting a pension to Jacob Hurst.

No. 248. An act amending an act entitled, "a supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries."

No. 254. An act to authorize the city of Titusville to issue bonds.

No. 259. An act prescribing the mode and manner of electing the clerks of the city of Pittsburgh and defining their duties.

No. 260. An act to authorize the borough of Millvale, in Allegheny county, to borrow money.

No. 261. An act to establish the location of streets in the borough of Millville, in Cambria county.

No. 282. An act to incorporate the Ebensburg Mining and Manufacturing Company.

No. 289. An act to authorize the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to extend their double track from Seventh avenue to the Union Depot.

No. 312. Supplement to an act to incorporate the borough of New Wilmington, in Lawrence county.

No. 315. A supplement to an act relating to livery stable keepers in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, extending the same to Butler county.

No. 317. An act in relation to the collection of State and Mercantile Licenses by the Treasurer of Allegheny city.

No. 319. A supplement to an act authorizing the improvement of creeks and rivulets in the county of Cambria.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

MINISTER SICKLES has been authorized to announce the recognition of the Spanish Republic by the Government of the United States.

OUR news columns contain the particulars of the funeral services of Governor Geary. Every respect was shown, and the funeral obsequies were very imposing.

BOTH England and Switzerland are in trouble with the Catholic priesthood in their midst. The English difficulty grew out of an election in Ireland, and has resulted in the prosecution of several prominent Catholic clergymen; while that in Switzerland grows out of the Pope's allocution. The Government in Switzerland pays its clergy, and claims in consequence the right to control them. It has just expelled Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva.

THE proposition of the Mayor to obtain from the Legislature the power to pardon prisoners committed to the work-house on the payment of their fine, is a good one, provided it can be legally granted. The pardoning power is vested, by the Constitution of the State, in the Governor; but there certainly should be some provision for more speedy relief, in petty cases. Prisoners are sent to the work-house in lieu of the payment of a fine. It may be questioned whether a law might not be passed making such payment the end of sentence.

SEVERAL interesting communications have come to hand, which will receive due attention as soon as we can find room for them. Just at this time our columns are crowded to their utmost capacity with the highly important Special Dispatches from Washington and Harrisburg, procured at considerable extra expense, together with the Congressional proceedings and other valuable information from almost every part of the world. We frankly invite a comparison between the GAZETTE and any of its cotemporaries, in everything that goes to make a first-class, reliable newspaper.

WE very earnestly commend the bill relative to Insurance Companies introduced by Senator Rutan, and now pending before the Legislature. A large insurance business is being done in this State—both Life and Fire—and several new companies have been recently organized. It is imperatively necessary that the people should be protected against every possible danger of failure, and this is the aim of Senator Rutan's bill. Where such large amounts are at stake, as are often represented by insurance companies, the State should use every means to secure holders of policies, who have had faith in the representations made, and have paid their premiums.

THE NEW JERSEY Legislature is having a vast amount of trouble with the railroad companies. Recently the Committee on Railroads visited Colonel Scott at Philadelphia, whereat a sarcastic member of the Legislature sent to the clerk's desk and had read, the following:

WHEREAS, It is reported that certain members of the House have condescended to visit Col. T. A. Scott in the city of Philadelphia; in order to obtain his consent to allow the Legislature of the State of New Jersey to pass a law to tax certain property within this State; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to convey and submit to Col. Scott all bills now pending before the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining his consent and approval of such acts as he thinks proper for the people of New Jersey.

A later performance was to introduce a bill to repeal the law whereby the Erie railroad was relieved from State taxation. This grew out of the refusal of the company to grant the members passes for the year. The action admits the inference that the members were willing the State should be shorn of taxes, if passes were furnished. Perhaps the Pennsylvania Central may see in this the key to the situation in Jersey.

If high sounding verbiage could be accepted as argument, the *Dispatch* would be very strong in this particular. It has two pet phrases which it seems to regard as crushers. These are "organ," and "puncture." Any journal that happens to criticise it is forthwith an "organ" of somebody, and the *Dispatch* immediately proceeds to "puncture" its arguments. Perhaps this latter term may have a home application of some kind; it is such a favorite. We have heard of persons being "punctured." As to its claim that the veto power of the Mayor, or change in the form of Councils—having one body in place of two—will transform existing "stupidity" into brilliancy, it is simply absurd. More than this, the *Dispatch* is rather "stupid" when it imagines that the new charter has its inception outside of Councils. The influential members who will control our city legislation, whether the legislative body comprise forty-five or one hundred and twenty members, are the very persons mainly instrumental in framing up the new charter. The *Dispatch* is stupid enough to abuse them while advocating their wishes! As to its fling at the GAZETTE, of course the *Dispatch* is always disinterested—never blackmails politicians, or anything of the kind. It has become a current remark through the city that the independence of the *Dispatch* rates at just twenty cents a line.

THE members of the new Republican Government in Spain, so far as we are acquainted with their history and character, are all Republicans of the most pronounced type. Figueras, the President of Council, is quite equal to Castellar in his devotion to Republican ideas. The latter is made Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position for which his talents eminently fit him. The others are more or less distinguished as adherents to the Republican cause, and the Cabinet may be regarded as a strong one. It shows that the Republic is to have a thorough trial, and that the best talent in the Republican ranks is to be freely drawn upon to give success to the new Government. The danger to be apprehended comes from two sources,—the various claimants of the throne, and the uneasy Communists recently driven from France. Both these classes are on their way to Madrid. The royalists will, we judge, be readily disposed of. The Communists, however, will exert themselves to give an extreme construction to the views of Republicans, and will seek to make the Spanish Government a counterpart of the Paris Commune. We have confidence that the clear judgment of the Spanish leaders will prevent this, and hope that a safe, sound government will be given the long-suffering Spanish people. Judging from events as they are at this moment, we incline to the opinion that there is more hope for a republic in Spain than there is in France. Those having the government in charge are more profoundly impressed with the importance of a really liberal government; while the legislative body which, from being monarchical could in a moment so change as to accept the abdication of the King and vote the republic, is too much in earnest to be greatly feared. We judge that the kingly occupation is about ended in Spain. The Cortes did a graceful thing in appointing a committee to escort Amadeus to the border. It testified the personal regard toward the young King.

BUTLER'S SALARY BILL.

A few days since General Butler reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, increasing the salary of the President to $50,000 per annum, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $10,000, Vice President $10,000, the Speaker of the House to $10,000, Cabinet officers to $10,000, Members of Congress to $8,000, and to include the present Congress, which will give each member about $6,000 in addition to the pay heretofore allowed by law.

For many years the propriety of increasing the President's salary has been discussed, but no positive action has been taken until now. The bill is accompanied by a report written by General Butler, which is the subject of considerable comment. The arguments in favor of the increase are ingenious, if not convincing. While almost every officer in the Government have had their salaries increased, the President's salary remains at the sum fixed at the time the Government was organized, and there seems to be a propriety of increasing it. The Judges of the Supreme Court have had their salaries increased twice within a few years, the last time about two years ago, when they were raised from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. In 1856 Congress changed their pay from a per diem of eight dollars to a salary of $8,000 per annum. Again in 1866, when the paper dollar had the purchasing value as compared with the gold dollar, of about sixty-five cents, they again increased their salaries to $5,000 per annum. But many important officers in the executive departments continue to receive salaries that were fixed by law fifty and sixty years ago.

There are but few intelligent persons who are opposed to allowing officers of high trusts and of great responsibilities, fair and adequate salaries. On the other hand, there are but few who believe that in a Republican Government like ours, extravagant salaries should be allowed. Large salaries beget extravagant and ostentatious displays of equipage, extravagance in dress, and the tendency is to create an aristocracy of office-holders. The Judges of the Supreme Court are liberally paid by existing laws, and in addition, can retire at seventy years of age on a liberal salary for the residue of their lives. What is the necessity for increasing their salaries again, so soon after they have been increased? The answer can likely be found in the desire of the Committee to justify the increase of Congressional salaries by increasing the President's largely, and placing those of the Supreme Court above those allowed to members of Congress.

General Butler tells the people, that Congress having repealed the franking privilege, and thus having saved to the people some two millions and a half of dollars, they should be rewarded for this good act. Old fashioned people will scarcely accept of this as a good reason for an increase. If the repeal of the franking privilege is a good act, why should they be paid for doing such an act? Time will show whether or not the people are benefited by the repeal. We think they will be. Then there is to be no mileage; but actual expenses incurred in traveling to and from the Capital are to be allowed. The General claims a credit of $200,000 on this account. This is a large over-estimate, as will be shown when the next Congress presents the bill for actual expenses; but a bad reason is better than none. Probably the increase to Cabinet officers is proper and not too high; their salaries are inadequate.

The Committee fail to inform the people how much additional pay will be drawn by the present Congress should the bill reported by General Butler pass. There are two hundred and forty members in the House, and seventy-four Senators. Each one will pocket six thousand dollars, in addition to his present salary. Multiply three hundred and fourteen by $6,000, and we have the nice little sum of *one million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars*. That would look like paying pretty well for repealing the franking privilege. Is this the time to increase the salaries of officers already well paid? Five thousand dollars per annum and mileage, is pretty good pay for the average Congressmen for their services six months in each year. The Committee felt that they were advocating a doubtful proposition, or else why such pains to justify it? If their salaries are inadequate, why not say so boldly and plainly.

It is said that the bill will pass the House, for the reason that there are over one hundred members who retire to private life, and nearly all can be counted favorable to its passage. It is likely that all who do vote for it will increase their chances to remain in private life. But the bill bids largely for votes; six thousand dollars is not picked up so easily every day.

If we were to secure better and abler men by the increase, the people might not complain; but the experience of the country is to the contrary. Eight thousand dollars allows a large "corruption fund," and the system adopted in a few districts of purchasing nominations, will be introduced into many districts where corrupt practices have not yet been adopted. The use of money to obtain nominations might, ere long, drive every honest man out of the field of politics, and the venal would fill our legislative halls. In vain may we denounce "Credit Mobilier" when the very fountain of political power becomes corrupt. The man who can, and will, tamper with the local press, and the leading township politicians, by the liberal use of money, will triumph in such contests.

Corruption saps the foundation of Republican liberty; it has destroyed every ancient republic; it shattered to pieces the Roman empire, whose officers became so corrupt and the people so debased, that offices were allotted to the highest bidder. May we not see nominations to Congress allotted to the highest bidder? What good citizen can contemplate such a state of affairs without alarm!

1776.—JULY 4TH.—1876.

At the suggestion of prominent gentlemen who take pride in the success of the coming Centennial celebration, we make room this morning for the following article from the Delaware County *Republican*:

"The celebration of the first Centennial Anniversary of American Independence ought to be a grand event in our history. A year or two since our Legislature and the Councils of Philadelphia memoralized Congress on this subject. The latter body authorized the creation of a board of Commissioners—two from each State to be appointed by the Governors of the States respectively, and subject to the confirmation of the President. Such a board has been created and has had many meetings and consultations. Under it plans have been devised for the commemoration of the anniversary on a scale commensurate with the grandeur of the occasion. Most prominent is the plan for an International Exposition, for the proper display of the productions of all the nations of the earth. The buildings to contain these treasures of every kind, are designed to cover not less than fifty-five acres, and are to be erected, of iron and glass, on a plateau in the magnificent Fairmount Park, on the west side of the Schuylkill, overlooking Philadelphia. The cost of this vast structure, which will be made to surpass everything of the kind erected in London, Paris or Vienna, is estimated at ten millions of dollars. To provide this sum Congress has authorized the Centennial Board of Finance to create a stock, in shares of the value of ten dollars each, and to dispose of the same to the people of the different States, in the ratio of their populations. By this allotment a fraction less than one million of dollars falls to Pennsylvania, but as she and her metropolis must necessarily be signally benefited by the holding of the Exposition within their borders, it is naturally expected that the State and city will subscribe to a very much larger amount. At the present moment nearly one million of dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Philadelphia, and it is expected that another million will be subscribed by them before the first of March. The Councils of the city are expected to subscribe a half million more, and there is a bill before the Legislature directing the Governor to subscribe for one million. The great railroad companies of the State stand pledged to take a half million of the stock. The aggregate of these estimates reach four million of dollars, leaving six millions still to be raised from the interior of our State and *from all the rest of the Union.*

"From the liberal response made by the people to the call of the Commissioners, and the combined zeal and energy recently displayed, there can be no doubt of the complete success of the enterprise. It is conceived, however, in such vast dimensions, that every moment of the time between the present and July 4th, 1876, is required. *First*—It is necessary, by the terms of the Act of Congress, for the Governor of Pennsylvania to assure the President that a sum had been subscribed, sufficient to warrant the commencement of the erection of the buildings, whereupon the President is directed by the Act of Congress to make proclamation that an International Exposition will be held in 1876, at Philadelphia, and to invite the Nations of the world to participate in it. This proclamation would "make assurance doubly sure"—to obtain it—*four, five, or six millions* must be raised, or subscribed—now, the point is: *How best can this be done?* The answer is simple. Let the citizens of Pennsylvania imitate the example of the citizens of Philadelphia, and subscribe in proportion to their means. The interior of the State, outside of the metropolis, ought to subscribe for at least a million. The interest of our State are involved in this matter, but what is more stirring to the great heart of the people, our pride, fame, and glory demand that we, beyond all others, should act liberally and earnestly, and secure for the first hundredth anniversary of American Independence a commemoration on our own soil worthy of the great epoch.

"There is no apathy in the public mind on this subject, in any part of the Union, but there is a great want of information. There is also a species of blind confidence that everything proper will be done. Very few are aware of the plans of the Commissioners and the enormous labor necessary to consummate them. The whole nation looks to Pennsylvania, on whom rests the honor and responsibility of leading the way. All that is necessary is to arouse the public mind. A grand mass convention is to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next—the 141st anniversary of the birth of Washington—to provide the necessary funds still remaining unsubscribed. Each county of the State is expected to report her subscription. What Delaware county will do must be answered shortly by her citizens. We should arrange at once to get our quota ready."

STATE NEWS.

THE horse disease has again broken out in some portions of Washington county.

Of the $510,008,029 invested in the coal business in this country, Pennsylvania's share is $67,917,703.

THE foundry of Messrs. John Maddock & Bro., of Easton, was burned on Tuesday last. The loss is probably $3,000, with an insurance of $2,000.

COMMANDER JAMES W. SHIRK, who died in Washington City on Monday, the 10th inst., was an Erie boy, and was educated at the Erie Academy.

MEASLES of a malignant type prevail in Claysville and Donegal township, Washington county. It is said that in Claysville alone there are over forty cases.

CAPT. JOSEPH C. STACY has been appointed as warden and Dr. W. H. Sturgeon as physician of the Fayette county poor house. The house now contains one hundred and twenty inmates.

THE residence of Mr. Augustus Reppell, in Spring Creek, Warren county, was destroyed by fire with all its contents last Tuesday afternoon. It was thought to have been accidentally set on fire by the hired man.

A LITTLE child of Henry S. Wright, of Lawrenceburg, Clarion county, was recently playing with a little dog, which fell into a tub of hot water, and in attempting to rescue it, the child fell into the tub and was scalded to death.

ON SUNDAY evening last the dwelling on the farm belonging to Thomas Frazier, Esq., in West Finley township, Washington county, about three miles south of West Alexander, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $2,500; no insurance.

RICHARD MCCONKEY, son of David McConkey, of West Chester, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon last, by drowning himself in the water reservoir. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and afflicted with softening of the brain.

CHARLES DOUGHERTY, a roller boy in the North mill, Pheonixville, was badly burned on Friday of last week, by stepping into a mass of molten metal at the top of a heating furnace. The cinder overflowed his shoe and burnt his foot in a very serious manner.

A YOUNG MAN named William Seymour was killed at the Monitor Colliery, near Scranton, on Tuesday last. A large body of coal fell on him, fracturing the skull and breaking a leg. He was nineteen years of age, and that was the first day he commenced working in the colliery.

A MAN named Price was found dead last Saturday morning on the 'bluff back of Parker City, at one of S. D. Karns' oil wells. He was fastened in the fly-wheel, and as he was alone at the well, it will never be known what time in the night the accident happened. He was pressed in such a manner that the machinery was stopped.

TUESDAY last, a young man named James Fagan was found under the G. & S. Railroad bridge, at Easton, in an insensible condition, with an arm broken, a deep cut on his face and his left collar bone fractured. He died shortly after being discovered. It is supposed he was knocked off the bridge by a passing train. He was about thirty years of age, a printer by trade, and unmarried.

ON Monday morning last the steam tannery of Mr. Jno. Wentling, situate in West Indiana, was discovered to be on fire. When the fire was first seen, the flames had made such headway that it was found impossible to save any of the stock on hand, and nothing but the books of the concern and a barrel or two of oil were saved from the devouring element. The loss will amount to about three thousand dollars.

ON Wednesday of last week seventy-four sheep belonging to John Griffiths, of East Finley township, Washington county, were driven off by a man named Charles Smith, who sold them to Mr. McCausland, of West Liberty. The next Saturday he stole a yoke of oxen from Wm. Bushfield, of Valley Grove, and sold them to Benj. Watkins, a farmer residing near St. Clairsville, Ohio, for $125. The thief was arrested at Wellsville, as he was starting for Pittsburgh, and committed to jail.

Mr. FRANK FLENNER met with an accident, resulting in his death, while engaged in felling trees near Osceola, Clearfield county, on Thursday morning, February 6th. Mr. F. and three others were engaged in cutting and peeling logs. A tree was chopped off, and as it was about to fall, and in the direction where Flenner was standing, he undertook to run out of the way of the tree, but, failing in the attempt, a limb struck him, and injured him to such an extent as to cause death the same evening.

A CAREFUL estimate has been made of the area of the timber lands of Pennsylvania, and the average yield of lumber per acre, and the alarming conclusion is reached that three years' stocking at the present rate of five million feet per year would entirely exhaust all the pine timber now standing. These statements are made after very careful estimates, and with such endorsements on the part of the most experienced lumbermen in the State, that their truth is beyond doubt.

THERE was a general jail delivery at Lebanon last Friday. Twelve out of the eighteen prisoners confined there took their departure. They broke through the wall in the last cell on one side of the jail, which took them into the yard; they then scaled the wall by means of a rope with a hook on the end, which enabled them to make a kind of ladder of the rope. They had been gone but a few minutes before their escape was known, but they scattered so quickly and shook the prison dust from their shoes so hastily that no trace of the road they had taken could be found. The hole through the wall was made with a common table knife.

OVER hundred and fifty-three men killed, four hundred and sixty-two wounded, is the melancholy record of mining catastrophes last year, in a portion of the anthracite fields of this State. Eighty-four widows and two hundred and eighty-three orphans are the sorrowing sufferers. This list of casualties is as great as the numbers of killed and wounded in some of the memorable battles of the Revolutionary war. The figures refer only to the coal fields of Schuylkill, Columbia, Dauphin and Northumberland counties, and the eastern district of Luzerne. Every 74,000 tons of coal mined in Schuylkill county cost one human life; and every 76,000 tons in Dauphin, 98,000 tons in East Luzerne, and 200,000 in Northumberland, cost one additional human life in each of those counties.

ON Wednesday morning week, when the thermometer was below zero, the *Press* says Ezekial West, aged one hundred and eighteen years, came sleighing into Oxford and after warming himself a while at the hotel, he proceeded to an art gallery for the purpose of having his photograph taken. Ezekiel West is of Irish descent, was born in Hartford county, Maryland, in March, 1755. He was brought up to out-door physical labor, never learned any trade or mechanical business, did not marry until a gay young man of between fifty and sixty, that he was the father of fourteen children, four of whom died in a single day from dysentery, and four of whom still survive. About sixty-five years ago he moved to this State, and for many years past has lived with his son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin F. Davis, in New London township, Chester county, about six miles from Oxford.

ON Tuesday week, two men named McCord and Brown, residents of Phœnixville, after visiting the scene of the explosion at Coshocton, crossed to Bridgeport with the intention of getting on an up coal train to Phœnixville. There being no train, they discovered some hot ashes where an engine had drawn the fire, sat down on the track to await the arrival of a train and warm themselves over the fire. Brown remarked that his boot hurt him, said he would take a walk up the track and accordingly started. McCord fell asleep and slumbered until the thundering of an engine and tender down the track roused him just in time to tumble out of the way and save his life; but in doing so he lost his hat, and in hunting around for it he first found the hat of Brown with the upper half of the unfortunate man's head still sticking in it while the rest of the body lay mangled and bleeding some distance off. McCord could not tell whether Brown was asleep by his side or whether he was struck by the engine while walk on the track.

THE Lancaster *Express* says a singular character known as "Black Phillip," recently died in Berks county, at the age of nearly one hundred years. He died of old age and was alone. It was generally known that he had money saved somewhere, and on Wednesday last several of his nephews received information from a lady in Exeter township, Mrs. Elmira Hill, to the effect that "Black Phillip" had told her that when he died, they should dig behind his cabin, near the foot of a certain tree, where they could find his money. After his death the relatives proceeded to the place indicated, and dug to the depth of three feet and seven inches, when they found a large copper kettle containing 27 pounds of gold and silver coin, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $2,000. The coin was all of old date; the latest year indicated was 1803. Mexican silverdollars, halves, quarters, old "levies," "Gips," copper cents and half cents, gold in tens, fives, two and a half pieces, and ones were also found, but the great bulk of coin were small silver pieces. The money was counted, taken to Womelsdorf, and properly divided among the heirs.

THE *Raftsman's Journal* contains an account of the death of William N. Wrigley, Esq., a citizen of Clearfield county, under most distressing circumstances. Mr. Wrigley had a job of putting in a large lot of logs on Daugher's Run, Centre county. On Thursday evening, the 6th inst., he and one of the hands went to the foot of the slide; and ascertaining that the logs had ceased running, they started on their way toward the head of it to see what was the matter. The slide is about three and a half miles long. After having proceeded some distance, they heard some logs coming, and soon discovered a small one a few rods ahead of them running quite slowly, when they jumped out of the slide, one on each side. As the log got abreast of where Mr. W. stood, in the deep snow, it stopped, but almost instantly a larger one came rushing down at a rapid rate, and striking the small one, knocked the front end of it out over the slide and against Mr. W.'s legs, pinioning him fast in the snow. He at once called to his man to come and remove the log; the man hastily jumped across the slide, and was just in the act of lifting the log when along came a third one at almost lightning speed, and striking the other, jumped out of the slide and struck Mr. W. in the face, smashing his nose and face badly; and now came log after log, each one jumping out of the slide and rolling over and upon Mr. Wrigley, killing him instantly. The deceased was fifty-seven years old, a most worthy citizen, and highly esteemed by all.

Falling 175 Feet Down the Shaft of a Mine, and Still Alive and Well.

(From the San Diego (Cal.) World.

Christmas Eve at the Julian Mines furnished one of the most remarkable incidents in all the annals of curious casualties. Charley Fox is one of the owners of the San Diego Ledge. Their shaft is sunk to the depth of 175 feet. On the afternoon of the 24th of December he took his place in the bucket to go down to the lower level. It had been raining freely during the day. The break on the whim which raises and lowers the bucket in mines not supplied with steam power, was held in its place by a rope. This had become very wet and, of course, relaxed its tension. Fox had hardly taken his place in the bucket before he went careering like lightning down the sheer drop of 175 feet. The break was absolutely useless, and down hurtled Fox et and man, bumping now against one side and now against the other, until finally both struck the two-inch planking which covered the well. The bucket was smashed to splinters, and Charley plunged through the two inch planking, as though it had been pasteboard, into the well. This was six or eight feet deep. He sank to the bottom, and, when he rose to the surface, by his comrades who were working in the level.

The mystery of the business is that, although Fox was pretty thoroughly jarred and bruised, a broken ankle was the only serious injury resulting from the fall.

Mr. Daniel Keck.

We last week published a mere mention of the death of Mr. Daniel Keck, of West Salem township, Mercer county, Pa., which occurred Sunday, January 26th, 1873. Mr. Keck, at the time of his death, was nearing his 80th year. The deceased was born in Westmoreland county, and came to this neighborhood about 1810, where he had resided ever since. He served his country in the war of 1812. He was the father of eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters are still living. Three sons died, one of whom, the youngest, fell in defense of his county in the late war. His wife died in 1855. He was a quiet and good citizen, and for many years an exemplary Christian. Mr. Keck was the last of eleven brothers.—*Greenville Argus.*

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government, in four forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-mark, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval at the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor, and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the postoffice in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, finished, unfinished, and spoiled, the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, inclosed securely sealed, and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED 1869.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, compounded twice in each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, James Robertson, H. Harmann, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, solicitor.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For nervousness and debility occurring in delicate females, this will be found very beneficial. It is a soothing tonic and refreshing cordial.

SOLDER GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back, sprains, or pains in the hips or joints; Shoulder-joint or pains in the side. In all these complaints it is unequalled, and can be used with perfect safety and certainty of relief.

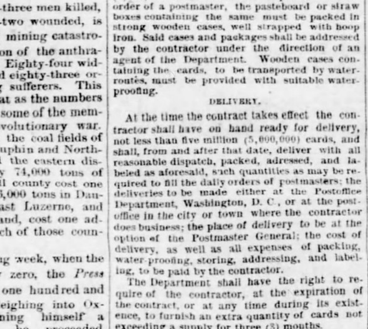
Cramps, Stiffness and Soreness, Weakness of the Limbs, Chronic Sores and Inflammation, Diseased Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Solder German Liniment. Price 50 cents.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Agents wanted for the above family Medicines, Patent Medicines, Grocery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
3057 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.



SUCCESSOR TO
Burke & Barnes,
NOS. 129 AND 131 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.
1873. Feb. 13. 1873.
New Goods Specialties
At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Reps.
At 18½c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.
Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.
Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated
BAZAR PATTERNS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
ARE
OPENING DAILY
New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,
At low prices. Some extra good bargains in
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CAR

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at low rate.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
W. M. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. K. DAVIDSON, W. R. BROWN,
W. W. KNOX, O. PUNK, LAWRENCE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BOELAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Entrance to Office, through T. Meilon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages.

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

A radical fault in our present system of government—or rather a fault in ourselves as citizen voters—is that our legislative bodies, both State and National, are composed largely of professional politicians who are not acquainted, by active experience, with the wants of the country, with the needs of the farmer, the mechanic and the business man. Unfortunately, the time of our legislative bodies is too much taken up with schemes meditating raids on the treasury, and too little time is given to the mature consideration of the most important financial questions affecting the prosperity of the whole country. The latest raid on the National Treasury is that proposed in a pamphlet just issued by ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina. He proposes that the United States shall assume the indebtedness of the Southern States, the United States to be reimbursed by the various States at the end of twenty years. The scheme for the benefit of bank speculators, who have bought up these bonds at nominal figures, and who hope by this action to realize largely from their investments at the expense of the Government. It would be much better for Congress to authorize free banking than to adopt any such scheme as this. Let the trade in money be freed from all unnecessary restrictions, and individual enterprise and honest management will soon advance the Southern States to an honorable financial position.

Dispatches from Washington, from well informed, if not official sources, speak of Hon. W. A. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell in the Treasury, in the event of the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate from Massachusetts. The successor of Judge Richardson as Assistant Secretary has also been determined upon by the President, and the probability is he will be called from the West.

We are justly proud of the good condition of our banks and insurance companies, and the stocks of the various companies are eagerly sought for by our citizens, as safe and profitable investments. In deciding upon the value of any stock, as an investment, two points must be considered, first, the security, and second, the profits. In a bank or insurance company, the security is indicated by the earned surplus, the larger the surplus, the greater the security. The profits of the stock are indicated by its declared dividends. We have in preparation tables giving full information concerning all our local stocks, which will be of value to all holders of stock.

The failure of the syndicate to place the loan, is attributed to the fierce opposition of the German bankers not in the combination.

The immediate results of the negotiation have been to stimulate purchases by German bankers in the well-known railway mortage bonds that command a ready market among capitalists and investors here and in Europe. The advices from Germany are that an unprecedented demand for first-class American bonds is a certainty as soon as the Treasury Department call for $100,000,000 five-twenties becomes known. The German holders of the called-in five-twenty bonds will take gold in payment thereof, and will reinvest in American railway or other bonds which command their confidence and pay not less than six per cent. interest.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 22d of January 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£ 3,466,320	Increase £8,186
Public deposits	8,28..1 7..	Increase 1,04..196
Other deposits	18,577,...	Decrease 1,75..,686
Government securities	11,270,925	No alteration.
Other securities	17,.7,35..	Decrease 1,.68,381
Notes unemployed	13,781,845	Increase 682,285

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,-141,985, being a decrease of £391,840, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,698,-084, showing an increase of £432,124, when compared with the preceding return.

We copy the following table from the *Financial Chronicle*:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western*	$374,718	$372,845
Central Pacific	852,960	592,223
Chicago & Alton	252,538	371,767
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind	258,612	340,791
Erie	1,116,831	1,332,310
Illinois Central	1585,566	842,406
Kansas Pacific	150,567	189,606
Lake Shore & Mich. S	1,412,368	1,276,150
Marietta & Cincinnati	170,023	152,577
Michigan Central	*295,916	360,586
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	†140,304	49,302
Ohio & Mississippi	277,775	273,024
Pacific of Missouri	†148,555	168,631
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	†111,597	132,556
St. Louis, A. & T. Haute	†93,817	100,465
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	79,591	104,188
Toledo, Wabash & Western	370,290	439,780

*Three weeks in January, 1873, against full month in 1872.
†Three weeks only in both years.
‡Approximate by telegraph.

Our local money market still seems tight, many of the banks running very close, and discounting but little. It is true that gilt edged paper always finds purchasers, but buyers still claim full rates, and inferior paper, even at high rates, is not wanted. There seems to be no relief for the money market unless additional facilities are afforded in banking. We need free banking and plenty of money to supply all the legitimate wants of our manufacturers and business men.

In the New York stock market, as will be seen by our quotations of opening and closing prices, the downward tendency of the past few days has received somewhat of a check, though appearances still indicate that the bear movement will continue successful. The cliques who now control the stock market will probably depress prices so as to shake out all small holders, and then buying in again be prepared for the anticipated spring rise in stocks.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114	114¼
U. S. 5-20s—1881	117	117½
" " coupons	118	118⅝
5-20—1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	114	114⅛
" 1867	116⅝	116⅝
" 1868—coupons	116⅝	116⅞
10-40s	111⅝	111
10-40s—coupons		111½
Currency 6s	114½	115
New 5 per cents	113⅝	

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103⅝	103¾
Erie	63¾	64½
Iron Mountain		93
R. R. I.		41¾
C. C. & I. C.	42	
Canton	100¾	
St. Paul		51¾
Do. preferred		73¾
Michigan Southern	96	96¼
Do. Guaranteed	105	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		91¾
Chicago & Rock Island	112¾	112¾
North Western, Common		81
Do. preferred		90¾
Pacific Mail	74½	74¾
Atlantic Mail		35
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	40¾	40¾
Union Pacific	34	33¾
Toledo & Wabash	28¾	28¾
Fort Wayne		97
Adams Express	97	97½
American Express	69	68¾
United States Express	70	70½
Harlem	121	122

NEW YORK, February 13, 1873.

Money is still close, though hardly as stringent as yesterday. Call loans were made at 7 per cent. gold to 1-16, until the close, when they were 6@7 per cent. Exchange was depressed by a report that a large loan of sterling was made to some stock people; prime 109@109¼. Gold was firm, ranging 114@114⅜, with most business at 114⅛@114⅜, closing, however, at 114⅜. Government securities were strong and flat to 1-64 for borrowing. Clearings $89,000,000. Treasury disbursements outside of the award $210,000. Governments quiet and strong at an advance of ⅛. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds in good demand; prices well sustained. Stocks were quiet, throughout the day, owing to the continued tap of cautious bear operations, but prices were some what irregular, with the bulk of the business confined to a few shares. The market closed quiet, but firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 113½; 5-20s, '62, 113¾; do. '64, 113⅝; do '65, 113¾; do. '65, new, 114⅜; '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¾; 10-40s, 111¾; Ten-forties, 114⅝. Currency 6s, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94½; Tennessee old, 70¼; do new, 70¼; Virginia new, 50; do old, 49; North Carolina old, 34; do new, 18¾.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Quicksilver, 43½; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85½; United States Express, 70; American Merchants' Union Express, 48; Pacific Mail, 75; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 64¾; do. preferred, 79; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 109; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 101½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; do preferred, 112; Rock Island 113¾; New York Central 103⅝; St. Paul, 51½; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 29½; do preferred, 51; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115¾; do preferred, 118; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92¾; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 413; Illinois Central, 120½; Union Pacific, 33¾; Union, 87¾; Central Pacific, 104¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 109¾; Hartford and Erie, 9¾; Bankers' bills, 109¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged, ranging from $1.75@2.50 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c, as to quality.

BEANS—There is a fair demand but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged; $2.25@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—The market is generally reported quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio is quoted at 20@28; medium to good, 16@20; inferior to common, 8@12. The inquiry is mainly for the best.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.50@3 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CANDLES—Sperm—Scott's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 pound cans, $3.25; 2 pound cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $1; other goods unchanged, dated London, January 25, says:

"The arrivals for the first series of London sales of colonial wool, which are to commence February 25, comprise up to date—Sydney, 2,855 bales; Port Phillip, 20,203; Van Diemen's Land, 701; New Zealand, 2,659; Cape, 19,559—total, 51,-977 bales, which quantity may easily be doubled within the next three weeks if the wind be favorable. Since the close of the November—December series, the market has experienced no noteworthy change. A good demand for wool prevailed during the last weeks of 1872, but the new year has brought a quiet business. Some sales, however, are made at current rates, and the tone remains firm on the whole. The first series of Liverpool sales, which will say that it certainly opened on the 21st inst. A good number of buyers attend, the competition is spirited, and prices show an average advance of 10 per cent. on November quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The market remains in the same semi-torpid state, without any prospect of trade reviving for some time to come, or until greater concessions are made on the part of dealers. Manufacturers at present seem to avoid the city, considering prices too high when compared with the low returns realized for goods. Jobbers complain of dull trade, and we have now a better assortment than for some time back. The few sales reported are of but little consequence, but they go to show the general condition of affairs. They are as follows: 25 bales New Zealand at 25 cents; 10 do Sandwich Islands; 25,000 lbs. Domestic fleece, private; 1,000 lb. washed Delaine, 75; 10,000 lbs. unwashed, 47; 5,000 lbs. Combing and 10,000 lb. old X Pulled; on private terms.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Shipping List says: In Scotch Pig we have no particular change to note since our last. The stocks here and abroad are gradually going into consumption, and with the continued heavy shipments from Continental cost of production, the market here has a very firm tone. Holders are asking and obtaining very full prices. There have been sales of several parcels, but particulars are withheld—100 tons Gartsherrie were sold at 250. American Pig continues dull, with only small transactions and about 2,000 tons have been taken by consumers on former terms mentioned. Scrap and Rails are without business—old have been in more inquiry, and 300 tons sold at $57, thirty days, and 500 do. at Philadelphia, terms withheld. Scrap has been fully realized. Coffee continues firm, and a further advance in roasted soon is almost certain—taking present prices as a basis, it is held, that roasted will be cheaper relatively than green. Sugars unchanged. Molasses continues to arrive freely, and our market is well supplied with the article from all quarters. Rice is

FOREIGN NEWS.

Affairs in Spain.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED.

Amadeus' Courage Praised.

THE ARMY DIVIDED.

SPAIN.

THE ARMY DIVIDED.

LONDON, February 13.—A special from Paris says it is reported in that city this morning that the troops in the regular army of Spain are divided in their choice of the form of Government. The cavalry, it is said, have pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with Prince Asturias, son of Ex Queen Isabella, as King, while the infantry are in favor of a Republic.

SATISFACTION AT AMADEUS' ABDICATION.

NEW YORK, February 13.—A special from Rome says the abdication of Amadeus was received with satisfaction on all sides. Neither Victor Emanuel nor the Italian Government gave any advice to Amadeus. The latter telegraphed to Rome frequently giving information concerning the situation.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED.

MADRID, February 13.—The two Houses of the Cortes convened to-day in joint session, as the National Assembly of Spain, and proceeded to effect a permanent organization. Senor E. Martos, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Assembly, in place of Senor Figuerola, Chairman *pro tem.*, receiving 222 votes. Senor Martos, on taking the chair, delivered a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered from all parts of the house.

THE COUNTRY QUIET.

All civil and military authorities of the provinces, as far as heard from, have given in their adhesion to the new *regime*. The city and country, with the exception of the districts where Carlist bands are present, continue tranquil.

DEPARTURE OF AMADEUS.

Amadeus and the members of his family met with the most respectful consideration at the railway stations on their way to the Portguese frontier.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

MADRID, February 13.—[Via London 14.—The Republican Deputies in the Cortes personally expect their friends to maintain order in the streets. The troops are guarding the palace of the Cortes.

FRANCE.

WAR INDEMNITY PAID.

PARIS, February 13.—The payment of the second fifty million installment of the fourth milliard of the war indemnity was completed on the 5th inst.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC TO BE RECOGNIZED.

PARIS, February 13.—President Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic as soon as he is officially notified of its establishment.

The *Bien Public* says it sincerely wishes the new Republic well, and counsels those who have charge of it to beware of cosmopolitanism and foreign interference.

EMIGRATION LECTURE PROHIBITED.

The *American Register* is informed that the French Government prohibited M. Pardonnel, Kansas Emigration Agent, from lecturing in Belfort.

ITALY.

HOW THE POPE WOULD BE RECEIVED IN AMERICA.

ROME, February 13.—The Pope yesterday gave audience to several officers of the United States navy, who are now in Rome. In the course of the conversation His Holiness asked how he would be received in America. The officers replied that the people of that country would regard his residence among them as a great honor.

WELCOME TO AMADEUS.

FLORENCE, February 13.—The Municipality of Turin has sent telegraphic dispatches to ex-King Amadeus welcoming him home.

PORTUGAL.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE AMADEUS.

LISBON, February 13.—The Portuguese Minister of Public Works, and prominent railway officials, and the Spanish Minister, in accordance with the orders of the Government, have gone to Bodojos to meet Amadeus' family and escort them to Lisbon. The palace has been prepared for them, which they will occupy until their departure for Italy. The ex-Royal family is expected to arrive here to-morrow. They will be met at the railway station by King Louis and his Ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO LISBON.

LONDON, February 13.—Several vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to Lisbon.

GERMANY.

AMADEUS' COURAGE PRAISED.

BERLIN, February 13.—The patience and courage displayed by Amadeus while on the throne is universally praised.

Convention in Favor of Direct Trade with Europe.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 12.—The convention in favor of the inauguration of direct trade assembled here yesterday. Nine States were represented. The object is to perfect a plan for bringing European immigrants to the South, and to secure a line of steamships between some South Atlantic port and Europe. The only action taken was to memorialize the Legislature to adopt some immigration measure before adjourning.

—A dispatch from Baltimore says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have leased the entire line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will take possession of it on the 1st of July. The terms of the lease are said to be that the stockholders shall receive eight per cent. on their stock.

—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Independent* of the 6th inst. says that two companies of Choctaw Indians were in pursuit of horse thieves on the Friday previous and captured sixteen of them, and on Saturday morning, after holding a council, shot six of them.

—The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature on Wednesday passed a concurrent resolution, asking Congress not to open the Indian Territory to settlement until all the laws allowing land grants to railroads in the Territory are repealed.

—Hugh Miller, the engineer of the train that collided at Mt. Carbon on Saturday, died last Tuesday night.

Perils of the Deep.

Our Sydney, C. B., files, afford us the particulars of some of the recent disasters on the coast in that vicinity. Among other vessels wrecked, lately, was the schooner Anna Maria, which left Sydney on the night of the 12th of December, loaded with coals, and bound for Arichat, via Bras d Or lake and St. Peter's canal. During a very severe snow storm, which sprang up suddenly, the vessel was employed between two points, and no efforts were possible to prevent her from going ashore. The coast here presents the most rugged and awful appearance, the rock being almost perpendicular, and the sea at the time of the wreck broke against the cliff with tremendous violence. The sea struck in the morning, and commenced to break up, the sea making a complete breach over her. The crew lashed themselves to the rigging and the rails, there being no apparent possibility to get on shore, from whence they were watched by the inhabitants. All day they remained in this position. The captain and the mate managed at length to lower down ropes from the top of the rocks, and one bold and brave man came down and assisted the struggling and exhausted seamen, who were hauled up by the people on the bank. One man was saved in a singular manner by the means of the dog. It happened that the dog had his fore paws round the main gaff and his body in the water when the man was washed overboard and he must have drowned but he caught the hind leg of the dog, and, both holding on, he was enabled to get on board.

$500 Reward.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thieves and recovery of the goods; or

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

for information that will lead to the arrest of the thieves who robbed our store on Monday night, February 3, of Black Lustpure and Thread Laces and Fine Kid Gloves.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth avenue.

List of Letters Held for Postage.—J. C. Allman & Co., Kilgore, Ohio, 3; Fry Frederick, Scranton, Pa., 6; Hamilton Bedell, Portsmouth, Pa., 3; Kelly Sarah R. Jacksonville, Pa., 3; Kelly Cordelia, Wm. McNally, Wm. McNally, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3; Packard & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 2; Stubbes Mary E. Michigan City, Ind., 3; Teyrer, Mary, West Liberty, Pa., 3; Wilson & Co., Horner's Store, Pa., 3; Beighler F. E. Allegheny, Pa., 3.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd.—38 Fifth avenue.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Cattle dull and declined ¼c; very best grades 5¼@5¾c; that generally rated first quality 4¾@5¼c; medium or good fair quality 3¾@4¾c; receipts 1,457; sales 1,264. Hogs, heavy receipts; moderate demand at ¼ to ½c lower; sales at 6¼@7¼c; receipts 12,257. Sheep in limited demand, with a declining tendency, sales at 4¼@7¼c; receipts 1,841.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Cattle receipts 1,576; with a fair proportion of good qualities; market more active and prices steady; sales fair 1,150@1,250 lb. steers, at $4,50@5; good to choice $5.40@5.65, outside price for lots, averaging 1,441 lbs. stockers active and firmer; good selling at $4@4.35; shipments 858. Hogs: receipts 8,000; market active, firm and higher; shippers principal buyers; fair to choice, at $4.40@4.60; extra $4,65@4.75; bulk of sales $4.50; shipments 6,000.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 4,200; good ordinary 17¾@17¾c; low middlings 18⅛@18⅝c; middlings 19¼@ 19¾c; middling Orleans 19⅝c; receipts gross 8,344; exports, Liverpool 3,264; stock 214,077.

HOME NEWS.

Appleton's Journal.

This is without exception one of the most valuable of modern magazines. It abounds in the solid and edifying matter as well as in choice fiction. All tastes are consulted. In the course of the year it furnishes a larger aggregate and greater variety of valuable papers than any of the monthlies. Its patrons can receive it in weekly or, if preferred, in monthly numbers. It is elegantly illustrated, but it is more emphatically a magazine of elegant and solid literature than a pictorial display. By the way, it will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the first part of "Bressant," a novel by Julian Hawthorne, appears in this week's Appleton, and it is to be continued in successive numbers until it is completed.

Supposed Mail Robber Arrested.

Last night Detective Thomas Pender succeeded in arresting a man charged with robbing the mails, and for whom he has been searching for nearly a year. It seems that during the year 1872, a letter containing a check for seventy-five dollars was sent from this city to a man living in Noblestown. The check, however, was never received, and a man named David Wright, who kept a tavern in Noblestown, was charged with having secured the letter and stolen the check. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wright and it was placed in the hands of Detective Pender, who has been searching for Wright since, though without success until last night, when he found him in Manchester, and arrested him and brought to the city. Wright was placed in jail, and will have a hearing next Saturday before Commissioner Gamble.

Litigation about Lumber.

Yesterday Mr. John Alexander of Philadelphia filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth that he was the owner of a certain pine tract in Jefferson county, and had made an agreement with Messrs. E. G. Carrier & Co., a company of half a dozen persons, whereby he gave them the use of the land and the trees to manufacture lumber, they to receive sixty-four per cent of the profit, and he thirty-six per cent. They were to build a saw-mill and were to use skilled labor in manufacturing lumber, while Mr. Alexander was to sell it. He alleges they failed to put up a good saw-mill, destroyed his property by cutting down the best trees; failed to make a good quality of lumber, and thus by their failure compelled him to lose on the contracts which he made. He puts his aggregate loss at $12,000, and prays for indemnification and an abrogation of the original agreement.

A summons was issued returnable first Monday in March.

Mr. Morgan as a Lecturer.

Judging by the three thousand tickets taken, at Boston Music Hall, for Rev. Henry Morgan's new lecture on "Old Bonnets," and by the rapturous applause elicited, Mr. Morgan's fame as a lecturer is on the increase. Seldom has a man been found who, starting in the lowest walks of life, teaching newsboys and street gamins in a wardroom, and preaching to the vicious, could suddenly rise and fill the largest and most popular hall in a large city, with an enthusiastic and paying audience, and this do again and again, with increasing interest. First, Mr. Morgan has won the hearts of Boston by his philanthropic labors; then, he has the eloquence to hold them. As he is identified with no sect, no creed, no political party, he is untrammelled and can speak the whole truth as he believes it. His first lecture in this city will be given at the Academy of Music, on Monday, February 17th. Subject: "Pan-Young Men." The same he has repeated more than thirty times in Boston, always to crowded houses.

"THE COMBAT DEEPENS."

Oh, Ye Braves!—A Dramatic Incidental to the First Ward War—A Journalist and a Lawyer on the War Path—Sounds from the Fray.

The dull monotony of the Election Contest Committee was unexpectedly and very materially broken last evening by an event which afforded a first-class sensation to those who were fortunate enough to witness it, without the objectionable feature incident to many contests,—"the shedding of blood." The principals in the affair were a young lawyer, who mixes considerably in municipal politics, and who, according to the "Only," looks lovingly to the District Attorneyship, and a reporter of the same "Only." The difficulty, it seems, originated in some allusion which the paper in question had made to the lawyer, and last evening, about half an hour before the time for adjournment, the lawyer appeared on the scene of the reporter, and said, "You are a reporter of the ——, I learn!"

"Yes, sir," replied the reporter.

"Well, sir," continued the lawyer, "you have been making use of my name in a way I object to, and I don't want it done any more."

To this the journalist asked what he referred to, when the lawyer replied that he knew well enough what, and that he was a private citizen, and would not have his name used in that way any more; "and," he continued, "if you do it again I'll mash your head with a club!" Numerous left-handed compliments were passed, and the lawyer sat down. In perhaps three minutes he returned and offered an apology for what he had said, but this was refused by the reporter. In the meantime the latter had written a note which he gave to his opponent, and in which he suggested that the difficulty might be settled after the meeting, and that then an opportunity would be given for the little club exercises which the legal gentleman alluded to. From this time all was serene until the close of the meeting, when the representative of the press approached his opponent and demanded apology for an uncomplimentary epithet he had applied to him. This was flatly refused, when the man of the pencil made for his antagonist. A fellow journalist acted as a peacemaker, and separated the belligerents. In the confusion a chair was turned over and a spittoon demolished. The reporter doubled his paper into a club and struck in his adversary's face, though with no other serious damage than the loss of his notes.

The affable and peace-loving Chairman here announced his authority, and attempted to quell the disturbance and eject the belligerents. In this he finally succeeded, though the unpleasant allusions and "personals" were indulged in all the way out of City Hall and down Smithfield street to the corner of Diamond alley, Mayor's officials dispersed the crowd, and the belligerents sought their respective little beds.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night

The Appropriation Ordinance Passed—Discussion on the Millage—The Contemplated Street Improvements—Something About the Gas Works—The Market House Stall Rents—The Increase Fixed by Councils—Matters in the Fire Department—General Routine Business.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAS. MCBRIER.....President.
D. MACFERRON.....Clerk *Pro Tem.*

President McBrier called this branch to order at half-past seven o'clock. Present, Messrs. Beilstein, Cochran, Gault, Heagy, Huckestitne, Megraw, Omsier, J. C. Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, and McBrier, President.

After the reading of the minutes, the following business was disposed of:

Mr. S. C. SCHOYER, who had not been present at the previous meeting, was sworn in.

Mr. SCHOYER presented a petition for two gas lamps in the First ward. Referred.

Mr. MEGRAW, Petition for sewer on Morgan street. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, remonstrance against sewer on West Ohio street. Referred.

REMOVAL OF THE PENITENTIARY.

Also, a memorial to be forwarded to the Legislature in behalf of the Councils, requesting the removal of the Western Penitentiary from its present location in the city; in which the present inadequacy of the building for the purpose designed, its age and insecurity for convicts, and its limited accommodations, were urged. The memorial was passed, and the clerk notified to forward a copy to Harrisburg.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON, a petition from Thos. Carson, contractor, for the payment of $173.50 for work and material on Jackson street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition to change Frazier alley to Decatur street; and Ward's alley to Graff street. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, petition for sewer on West Ohio street. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of Controller Brown for the month. The recapitulation of expenditures is as follows:

Salaries	$ 2,672 62
Fire Department	3,476 93
Printing	67 60
Streets	750 76
Wharves	29 36
Police	3,514 48
Water Works	18,716 66
Gas	4,873 09
City Property	824 91
Sanitary	38 30
Total	$38,875 81

Report approved and warrants ordered.

Mr. RIDDLE also presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the passage of the Appropriation ordinance, which was published yesterday.

The report of the Committee was received.

Mr. RIDDLE moved the adoption of the Appropriation ordinance.

Mr. MEGRAW moved to amend the first section, and make the assessment sixteen mills instead of fourteen. He argued that sixteen mills would not be more than was actually necessary. Every committee had asked for nearly one third more than it had been allowed by the appropriation. They would be in debt at the end of the year if they did not put on the sixteen mills. Pittsburghers faced the music, and why could not Allegheny do the same?

Mr. HUCKESTINE was in favor of sixteen mills because under the appropriations made the people could not get what improvements were imperatively necessary.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON favored the sixteen mills, as without that they could not "pay as you go."

Mr. RIDDLE said it was a mistake to say that nearly every committee had been very materially cut down. The chairmen of nearly all the committees had met with the Finance Committee, and themselves, after a full interchange of views, had suggested the "cutting down."

Mr. MEGRAW denied that the chairmen were satisfied, or some of them had done a good deal of "gassing" which they were now afraid to stand up to.

Mr. RIDDLE reiterated his statement that the chairmen of all the important committees had, after meeting with the Finance Committee, and taking a view of the situation, expressed themselves as satisfied with the appropriations. They were not as large as was desirable, but were the best that could be made, unless the taxes were raised to a figure that the people would never justify.

Mr. SMITH originally favored a levy of fifteen mills, but was satisfied to let the matter stand as it was. He thought the people were not prepared for a tax of sixteen mills; fifteen, he thought an extreme. He thought they should proceed slowly in putting on taxes, and could not vote for adding on a levy of four mills from last year, at once.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on Mr. Megraw's amendment, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beilstein, Cochran, Gault, Heagy, Huckestine, Megraw, Alexander Patterson—7.

Nays—Messrs. Moul, Omsler, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, President McBrier—8.

The rules were then suspended and the ordinance as reported by the committee passed finally by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beilstein, Gault, Moul, Omsler, Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, McBrier, President—10.

Nays—Messrs. Cochran, Heagy, Huckestine, Megraw, Alexander Patterson—5.

Mr. Riddle, from the Finance Committee, also presented the draft of an act of Assembly to provide for an issue of Water Bonds to the amount of $50,000.

Approved and the Clerk directed to forward the same to Harrisburg. Also an ordidinance authorizing the issue of additional sewer bonds to the amount of $35,000 to pay City's assessments on main sewers. Passed finally. Also an ordinance increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of Fire Department from $1,200 to $1,500, and Superintendent of Fire Alarm, from $800 to $900. The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the ordinance, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Beilstein, Cochran, Gault, Heagy, Huckestine, Moul, Omsler, Riddle, Stuart, McBrier, President—10.

Nays—Messrs. Patterson, Alexander, Schoyer, Smith—5.

Mr. HUCKESTINE presented a petition for a sewer on Walker street. Referred.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, from the Street Committee, presented the contract, with an abstract of assessment for repaving of North avenue. Report received.

Accompanying the report were ordinances, disposed as follows: Ordinance for grading and paving Locust street passed finally. Ordinance fixing names of certain alleys in Ninth ward, objected to and laid over. Ordinance for opening of Fremont street from present terminus to Ingalls street, passed finally. Supplement to act of Assembly in relation to streets, giving Councils power to re-grade and re-pave. Approved, and the Clerk authorized to send it to Harrisburg. Regrade of western end Miller alley, an alley in McClintock's plan, Taylor avenue, Lowry street and Henderson street. Ordered to be filed in Engineer's office. Viewers report in opposition to the change in Miller alley. Widening Hopkins' alley. Laid over for one month. Profile of grade on Lincoln avenue extension; approved. Survey of New Brighton road within city limits; approved.

THE GAS WORKS.

Mr. SMITH, draft of an act of Assembly giving Councils authority, in case they purchased the gas works of the city, to issue gas bonds to run twenty years.

The gentlemen from the special committee on the subject reported that they had been unable to agree with the company upon a sum for the works. The committee had proposed to buy the gas works for $75,000, or to contract with the Gas Company to deliver gas to citizens for fifteen years for $1,650 per 1,000 feet, and 75 cents to the city lamps. Both propositions, however, were rejected, and the committee therefore proposed that the citizens be elected to act as appraisers to value the works.

Report received and resolution for appraisers adopted, and the draft of the act approved.

Mr. COCHRAN offered a resolution appointing Mr. R. T. White, Clerk of Select Council, and Clerk to Committee on Streets, during the illness of Clerk J. E. Oxley. Passed.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented a petition from Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, setting forth that they would be considerably damaged by the proposed extension of Wylie avenue, Ninth ward, according to the lines proposed. Referred to Street Committee.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Mr. S. C. SCHOYER presented the report of the Committee on Railroads, who presented a report instructing the Mayor to see that the ordinance requiring a flagman at Bridge street. Report accepted. The Committee also presented an ordinance requiring the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and others in the city, to construct gates at railroad crossings in the city, that they might be lowered at the approach of trains, and thus prevent persons or horses from getting on the track. Ordinance passed finally.

Mr. SCHOYER, A resolution requiring the Controller to furnish monthly the chairman of each committee a statement showing the amount unexpended of the committee's appropriation. Carried.

Also, A resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine, four for Select and five for Common Council, to yearly audit city affairs and accounts. Passed.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON, A resolution calling for a new Board of Viewers on Strawberry alley, unless the present Viewers report without delay. Carried.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, Profile of Lane alley. Approved.

Mr. SCHOYER, Petition asking for change in location of Henderson street. Referred to Survey Committee. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

All the members were present except Mr. Weaver. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SCHMIDT presented a petition for opening, grading and paving of certain streets on Spring Hill, Ben street, Spring Hill and Robinson avenues; also that the act of Assembly in relation to the widening, grading and paving of Troy Hill avenue be extended to the opening, widening, grading and paving of the above streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, for the opening of Return street, Troy Hill. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. BROWN, petition for grading and paving of Wayne and Brady streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, for the opening of a street from Cass avenue to the Ohio river, Ninth ward, parallel with Andesco Oil Works. Referred to the Survey Committee.

SANITARY.

Mr. COCHRAN, a remonstrance to the above. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. SNAMAN, a resolution for the grading and paving of East street from Third ward to city line. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. PRICE, an ordinance changing the name of James street, Second ward, to Forrest avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Lee, petition from Knapp's Battery for a building to store their guns and equipments. Referred to City Property Committee.

Mr. MCNEILL presented a resolution in regard to measuring lumber in the Ohio river, and to request our Senators and Representatives to vote against the same. Adopted and ordered to be forwarded to Harrisburg.

Mr. COOK, a supplement to an ordinance relative to board measuring in the city. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

Mr. WALTER, of the Health Committee, presented a draft of an act as Assembly creating a Board of Health in the city, and describing its powers and duties. It provides for the appointment of one Councilman from each ward every year, who shall constitute a Board of Health in place of a Committee on Health, as provided by the law now in force. It was approved and ordered to be printed and sent to Harrisburg.

Mr. MCNEILL, a resolution for paying Messrs. Luckenbright, Reiff & Co., for forty-four feet of main sewer on Spring Garden avenue, built by them. Referred to Finance Committee and City Engineer.

Mr. PRICE of the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented their report recommending the passage of an ordinance allowing Messrs. Wm. Shoenberger and Jos. McNaugher to erect frame stables. The report was received and the ordinance finally passed.

Mr. PRICE, a resolution for a gas lamp corner of Benton alley and Buena Vista street, Second ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

NEW ORDINANCES.

Mr. RIGBY, of the Ordinance Committee, presented a report adversely to the passage of an ordinance authorizing the Committee on Fire Engines to elect the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph; also asking that the bond of the Bark Measurer be fixed at $1,000; passed. Also an ordinance requiring contractors for streets and sewers to commence work within thirty days from letting the contract. Passed.

THE MARKETS.

Mr. COOKE, of the Market Committee, presented the following report, receipts for the month of January:

Clerk of Markets	$1,290 10
Second Ward Scales	454 06
Diamond Scales	340 28
Total	$2,120 44

The question of making changes in the Market House was discussed, and the following resolutions presented:

Resolved, 1st. That the room on the east corner of the market be fitted up for an office for the Clerk of the Markets and Meat Inspector. 2nd. That the basement of the office be connected into a water closet with the necessary fixtures and attachments. 3d. That the City Property Committee be instructed to prepare plans and present them at next meeting of Councils, providing for the roofing and enclosing in of the inner square of the market building. 4th. That the gas burners in the market be altered in their position so as to serve their purpose better. 5th. That the Mayor be instructed to enforce the law against loafing at corners of the Market house.

The Committee also called attention to the fact that the leases of the stalls and stands would expire on the 1st of April, and they had concluded to increase their rental. The revenue to be derived is as follows, an increase of from thirty to seventy per cent.:

Market House stalls	$ 8,376 00
Store rooms	2,400 00
Garden stalls	3,721 25
	$14,497 25

An ordinance providing for the proper change in rates accompanied the report. The amount realized from transient dealers last year was $5,474.85. If this year's revenue from this source equals last, and it will, or more likely exceed it, the revenue under the new rates alone will be $19,972.10. The report was received and the resolutions adopted. The ordinance releasing the stalls and fixing their price was read and passed.

When the report came up in Select branch,

Mr. SCHOYER presented a petition from Mr. Ellis C. Thorne, proprietor of the corner drug store in the Market House, setting forth reasons why the rent should not be raised from $550 to $1,000. He was willing to pay a fair rental, but objected to such an increase.

Some discussion ensued upon the matter, some members contending that the rents all through the wards ought to be raised to drive trade away, and others holding the reverse. The ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HASTINGS, of the Committee on Fire Engines, presented the report of that committee, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines be and they are hereby authorized to procure a location for Steamer No. 1, Hose and Hook and Ladder Company, and